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A Statistical Account of the Parish of Madron, containing the Borough of Penzance, in Cornwall. Digested from the Replies to the First Series of Questions circulated by the Statistical Society of London. By RICHARD EDMONDS, Esq., Jun., of Penzance.

THE town of Penzance is situated in the parish of Madron, which is one of the twelve parishes forming the western division of the Hundred of Penwith, in the county of Cornwall. Its position is on the north-western shore of Mount's Bay, on the southern coast of the county, and within ten miles of the Land's End.* The following is a tabular view of the number of statute acres in each of the twelve parishes above-mentioned, with the number of inhabitants, and of families, distinguishing those employed in agriculture, according to the census of 1831; from which some idea may be formed of the extent to which agriculture is pursued in the neighbourhood. The Scilly Islands are added, as Penzance is their only market-town:—

WESTERN DIVISION of the HUNDRED of PENWITH.				
PARISHES.	Statute Acres.	Population.	Families.	Families employed in Agriculture.
Madron	6810	2058	389	185
including Penzance }		6563	1370	37
Paul	3500	4191	891	111
Gulval	3280	1467	303	90
Morvah	2060	377	68	27
Zennor	4640	811	153	89
Sancroed	4240	1069	223	146
Buryan	6970	1707	313	219
St. Just	7820	4667	869	109
Sennen	2350	689	128	66
St. Levan	2400	515	94	74
Ludgvan	4560	2322	428	136
Towednack	2880	737	136	33
Scilly Isles	5770	2465	565	104

The greatest length of the parish of Madron is rather more than four miles, and its greatest breadth nearly three miles. The southern bound-

* It is in the 50° 7' of N. latitude, and the 5° 30' of W. longitude, and is 280 miles S.W. from London.—ED.

[About two years ago the Council of the "Statistical Society of London" put forth a series of questions, with the view of pointing out the kind of information which it would be desirable to procure relating to parochial and local Statistics, together with several forms in which the information might be most advantageously collected. These questions were necessarily numerous, and embraced a wide range of subjects, including population, industry, mechanical power, division and tenure of property, agriculture, condition of the labouring classes, prices, education, religion, &c. Each of these heads was placed in a separate section, in order that parties acquainted with one branch of Statistics might be enabled to furnish replies respecting it, without being, or feeling themselves, obliged to extend their inquiries further. The Council had but feeble hopes that they would receive replies to the whole series from any part of the country; still less, that any individual would be found willing to devote the necessary time and

dary of the parish, as well as of the town, is the sea. The northern, eastern, and western boundary-stones of the latter are distant from a horizontal cross placed at the junction of the three great streets—North-street, East-street, and West-street, respectively, 2,600, 3,152, and 2,728 feet.

Penzance is the port for all Mount's Bay. The nearest ports are Falmouth to the east, and St. Ives on the northern coast of Cornwall, there being none west of Penzance. The parish roads are very numerous and generally good. Although it is the market-town for a very large surrounding district, it is nearly two miles from any turnpike-road, and there are not any rail-roads, canals, nor navigable rivers in the vicinity.

Climate.—The climate of this district is remarkably mild and favourable to invalids. The following information is gathered from the Meteorological Journal, kept at Penzance by the late E. C. Giddy, Esq., while curator to the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, and exhibits the maxima, minima, and media of the register thermometer, the total quantity of rain fallen, the total number of wet and dry days, and the prevailing winds in the nine years from 1821 to 1829 :—

MONTHS.	Temperature.			Rain,* in Inches.	Wet Days.	Dry Days.	Prevailing Winds.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Medium.				
	°	°	°				
January . .	55	19	43	37·410	134	145	W.
February . .	53	27	44	29·815	128	126	S.W.
March . .	66	32	47	32·045	128	151	W.
April . .	67	33	48	25·735	133	137	N.W.
May . .	72	33	54	25·775	111	168	N.E.
June . .	80	40	59	21·455	99	171	N.W.
July . .	84	49	61	30·905	130	149	W.
August . .	77	48	61	34·565	135	144	W.
September . .	72	40	58	33·925	112	158	S.W.
October . .	65	37	53·5	45·585	163	116	S.W.
November . .	60	32	49	41·785	165	105	N.W.
December . .	58	26	46	50·575	186	93	N.W.

* Mr. Edmonds remarks, "I am aware that the ordinary rain-gauge is by no means to be relied on as an accurate measure of the rain which falls; but, as there was no other in this place during the above period, I have thought it best to insert the results."

labour to the task. In this, however, they are glad to own that they were mistaken. They have now an opportunity of laying before the Society, and through it before the public, a report upon the important town of Penzance, in Cornwall, and the parish in which it is situate, drawn up from replies furnished by Mr. R. Edmonds, jun., of that town; whose disinterested labours call for the warmest thanks of the Society, and whose success in collecting very valuable and interesting information, in a comparatively short space of time, offers much encouragement to other persons, who may be desirous of procuring a correct statistical account of their parish or neighbourhood. Mr. Edmonds has an intimate knowledge of Penzance, having resided in the town itself for twenty-five years, and being engaged there in the profession of solicitor. He has necessarily had recourse to many parties for information, and, among others, mentions his obligations to G. D. John, Esquire, Mr. W. Marrack, and several of the parochial authorities.]

Temperature, 1821-1829.

Maximum of the above 9 years	. . 84°, July 19, 1825.
Minimum	" " . 19°, January 24, 1829.
Hottest month (mean temperature)	. 64°, July, 1826.
Coldest	" " . 38°, February, 1827.
Hottest years	" . 53·5°, 1826 and 1828.
Coldest year	" . 50·5°, 1829.
Medium temperature of the 9 years	. 52°.
Medium of the annual maxima	. 75°.
" " minima	. 26·5°.

The month of January, 1823, was remarkable for the great fall of snow, which began on the 14th, and continued to fall daily until the 23rd, and which did not wholly disappear until the 25th (twelve days). The minimum of the thermometer during this time was 27°, and the fluctuation of the temperature in the day-time, from 34° to 38°, prevented a great accumulation of the snow.

Rain, 1821—1829.

		Inches.
The greatest fall of rain in one day	was	2·020 Oct. 4, 1821
" " in one month	"	9·500 Dec. 1821
" " in one year	"	57·455 . . 1823
The least " in one year	"	32·240 . . 1826
The average " per annum	"	45·5075

Wet and Dry Days, 1821—1829.

The wettest year was 1824, and the number of wet days in that year were	225
The driest " 1826, " " dry days	251
The average number of wet days per annum was	180 4
" " dry days	184·7

N. B. "Wet days" include misty days and partial showers; and "dry days" are those on which no fall whatever took place.

Penzance is a corporate town. It is also the market-town for the whole of the western division of the hundred of Penwith. It supplies large quantities of vegetables, fish, pork, butter, and poultry, to distant markets; the last being chiefly sent to Falmouth, which is the station for the foreign packets, and the other kinds of produce being carried to the markets at Hayle, Camborne, Redruth, St. Day, Chasewater, St. Agnes, and Truro, distant respectively 9, 13, 18, 20, 23, 24, and 27 miles from Penzance, and situated in the great and populous mining district of Cornwall. Great quantities of vegetables are also sent to St. Ives, Helston, Penryn, and Falmouth, which are respectively distant 7, 13, 23, and 25 miles.

The parish of Paul, which adjoins the western part of Madron, contains the two fishing-towns of Newlyn and Mousehole, with about 600 fishermen, according to the census of 1831. The parish of St. Just, also to the west, is principally a mining district.

Population.—There are no local records of the population of Madron or Penzance previous to the census of 1801. The only account of the town before that date is recorded in Dr. Davy's "Life of Sir Humphrey Davy"* in the following words, which give a fair representation of the

* Vol. I., page 8.

district at the time referred to:—"I have heard my mother relate, that when she was a girl (about the year 1760), there was only one cart in Penzance, and that if a carriage occasionally appeared in the streets, it attracted universal attention. Pack-horses then were in general use for conveying merchandize, and the prevailing manner of travelling was on horseback. . . . In the same town, where the population was about 2000 persons, there was only one carpet; the floors of rooms were sprinkled with sea-sand, and there was not a single silver fork. The only newspaper which then circulated in the west of England was the "Sherborne Mercury," and it was carried through the country, not by the post, but by a man on horseback specially employed in distributing it. . . . The lower class then was extremely ignorant, and all classes were very superstitious. Even the belief in witches maintained its ground, and there was almost an unbounded credulity respecting the supernatural and monstrous. Amongst the middle and higher classes there was little taste for literature, and still less for science. . . . Hunting, shooting, wrestling, cock-fighting, generally ending in drunkenness, were what they most delighted in. Smuggling was carried on to a great extent, and drunkenness and a low state of morals were naturally associated with it. . . . The tide of change and improvement began to flow about the period that my brother was born, 17th December, 1778.

The population, according to the four censuses taken by the Government, the correctness of which there is no reason to doubt, was as follows:—

	POPULATION.				INCREASE.		
	1801	1811	1821	1831	1811	1821	1831
Penzance . . .	3,382	4,022	5,224	6,563	640	1,202	1,339
Madron . . .	1,564	1,817	2,011	2,058	253	194	47
Total . .	4,946	5,839	7,235	8,621	893	1,396	1,386

From this it appears that while the population of Madron has been increasing between each decennial period in a diminishing ratio, that of Penzance has been increasing in an advancing ratio. There is reason to believe that since 1831 the population of Penzance has been augmented by about 2000 persons, and it continues to increase, while that of Madron continues almost stationary. In 1831, according to the census, the number of houses was, in—

	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Total.
Penzance . .	1264	90	1354
Madron . .	377	35	412
Total . .	1641	125	1766

At present the number in Penzance is very much greater. In 1831 there were 46 houses building in Penzance, and 5 in Madron; and in

July, 1838, there were at least 100 houses building in Penzance, besides those which were rebuilding, while in Madron there were very few houses building. The rental of the town, according to a valuation made at Midsummer, 1838, is about 27,000*l.* per annum, including the rents of the quay and market. The cause of the above increase in the population of Penzance is chiefly the increased numbers of the population of the surrounding parishes, of which Penzance is the market-town, and their augmented power of procuring the comforts and luxuries of life. Hence a great extension of the internal and maritime commerce of the town, which, as will be seen from a subsequent table, has increased more than tenfold within the last 100 years. The increased demand for the garden produce of the district to be sent to distant markets has also contributed to the present flourishing condition of the town, together with its reputation as a watering-place and as a winter residence for invalids. The mildness of the climate has already been pointed out. The number of invalids and other visitors to this place is annually increasing, and the attractions of the town and neighbourhood have induced many to become permanent residents.

The date of the earliest entry in the church-registers of Madron is the 20th May, 1577;* the first entry in the corporation-books of Penzance is of the year 1656. Mr. Edmonds has furnished a list of the baptisms, marriages, and burials in each year, from 1577 to 1837, taken from the parish registers, which, however, appear to be very incomplete until the commencement of the last century. Indeed, it is stated, that the original registers are so decayed, that it is often difficult to read them, and the last vicar of Madron therefore copied them. This table is too long for insertion, but the following extracts may be of interest. In 1596, the first year of which the record is complete, the baptisms were 33, marriages 10, and burials 24. The three following years, 1597-99, appear to have been marked by an unusual mortality, the number of burials having exceeded the average of the 10 subsequent years by nearly 80 per cent., viz., 46 in the former, and 26 in the latter period. In 1647 there were 133 burials, and in 1648, 82, of which numbers, 70 in the first, and 50 in the second year, were females. In the following year the number of burials was only 18. The average number of marriages in the four years, 1646-49, was nearly treble that of the ten following years, viz., 19:7; and the number of baptisms more than double, viz., 40:19. The years 1723, 1730, 1736, 1743, 1755, 1761, 1766-7, 1779-80, 1788-89, and 1792, exhibit an unusual number of deaths. In the present century, the years 1802, 1810-12, 1823, 1832, 1834, and 1837, are distinguished by the same excess of mortality, and in almost each case the number of marriages has greatly increased in the next year, and the baptisms in that which follows.

The subjoined extracts and calculations will show this fact, and furnish at the same time a sufficient view of the progress of population in the town and parish. Where a blank is left, the registers for the decennial period are incomplete, and an average cannot be given.

* The only remarkable entry in the registers is the following:—"20 Avril, 1715. There was a total eclipse of the sun between the hours of eight and nine in the morning; the stars were visible, which, with other circumstances, rendered it very dismal."

PERIODS.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.	
	Penzance.	Madron.		Penzance.	Madron.
Average of 10 years, from 1580 to 1589	..		10	31	
" " 1590 " 1599	..		..	..	
" " 1600 " 1609	33		10	26	
" " 1610 " 1619	22		9	17	
" " 1620 " 1629	17		7	16	
" " 1630 " 1639	21		8	21	
" " 1640 " 1649	..		..	..	
" " 1650 " 1659	19		7	30	
" " 1660 " 1669	..		..	..	
" " 1670 " 1679	..		..	..	
" " 1680 " 1689	20		..	..	
" " 1690 " 1699	8		..	..	
" " 1700 " 1709	59		14	39	
" " 1710 " 1719	48		16	36	
" " 1720 " 1729	78		20	62	
" " 1730 " 1739	93		26	79	
" " 1740 " 1749	83		27	70	
" " 1750 " 1759	100		27	68	
" " 1760 " 1769	90		27	81	
" " 1770 " 1779	107		28	76	
" " 1780 " 1789	113		33	89	
" " 1790 " 1799	138		43	84	
" " 1800 " 1809	154		42	94	
" " 1810 " 1819	182		52	129	
" " 1820 " 1829	214		62	127	
Average of 8 years, from 1830 " 1837	265		81	171	
Average of 1800-1	138		39	91	
In the year 1802	142		34	133*	
Average of 1803-4	161*		52*	98	
Average of 1808-9	157		42	77	
In the year 1810	164		35	111	
" 1811	175		32	175*	
" 1812	123		41	143*	
" 1813†	160		61*	105	
" 1814	221*		55*	100	
" 1830	185	73	64	100	41
" 1831	170	91	72	100	45
" 1832	195	55	80	176*	43
" 1833	181	87	100*	97	52
" 1834	203*	79	76	163	58
" 1835	158	81	73	86	37
" 1836	180	98	93	108	66
" 1837	196	92	95	137	62

From the Report of the Penzance Public Dispensary and Humane Society for the year 1837, contained in the appendix to Mr. Edmonds's paper, it appears that, among the 174 deaths in the town and parish in

* The asterisks mark the years which exhibit an excess.

† From the year 1813, the Registers of Baptisms and Burials for Penzance have been kept separate from those for Madron.

1836, 93 were males and 81 females, and the ages of 173 were as follows :—

From 1 to 10 . . . 79	No.	From 40 to 50 . . . 11	No.	From 70 to 80 . . . 21	No.
„ 10 „ 20 . . . 10		„ 50 „ 60 . . . 14		„ 80 „ 90 . . . 8	
„ 20 „ 30 . . . 10		„ 60 „ 70 . . . 13		Above . . . 100 . . . 1	
„ 30 „ 40 . . . 6					

The same report contains some valuable tables relating to the population of the hundred of Penwith, as well as of the entire County.

The number of families, according to the census of 1831, was—

In Penzance . . . 1370	Individuals 6563 = 4·8 to each Family.
„ Madron . . . 389	„ 2058 = 5·3 „
Total . . . 1759	Total 8621 = 4·9 „

The average number of children to a marriage in Penzance appears to be about 4·6. This result has been obtained in the following manner :—133 married women and widows living in 1837, taken indiscriminately from all classes, being above the age of 40, and not including any that had been married more than once, had given birth severally to the following number of children, omitting those which had been still-born :—

Women with no child . . . 10	Women with 7 children . . . 13
„ „ 1 child . . . 9	„ „ 8 „ . . . 12
„ „ 2 children . . . 18	„ „ 10 „ . . . 5
„ „ 3 „ . . . 15	„ „ 12 „ . . . 3
„ „ 4 „ . . . 19	„ „ 14 „ . . . 1
„ „ 5 „ . . . 16	„ „ 15 „ . . . 1
„ „ 6 „ . . . 11	

being 133 women, with 614 children, or 4·6 to each.

Among 114 marriages registered in the parish of Madron since July, 1837, the average age of the males was 25, and of the females 24 years. The age at which the greatest number of marriages took place was 23 among the males, and 21 among the females. The following table shews these particulars in detail :—

AGES.	PERSONS.		AGES.	PERSONS.		AGES.	PERSONS.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
17	..	1	28	3	2	40	1	..
18	..	3	29	4	2	42	..	1
19	1	4	30	6	5	44	1	..
20	5	10	31	4	0	46	1	..
21	10	16	32	2	4	47	..	1
22	12	9	33	1	1	48	..	1
23	17	15	34	..	3	50	2	..
24	13	6*	35	2	2	59	1	..
25	6*	14	36	2	1	61	1	..
26	8	4	38	3	3	68	1	..
27	5	6	39	2	..			
Total							114	114

Out of 818 births registered between July, 1837, and November, 1838, in this district and the adjoining parishes of Paul and Gulval,

* It is a remarkable coincidence that at these ages, of 25 among men and 24 among women, (the average ages of their marriage,) not only are the numbers (6) the same, but the sums of the preceding numbers (58), and of the succeeding numbers (50), are also precisely the same in the columns of the two sexes,

there were only 19 illegitimate children : the proportion therefore of the latter to the legitimate births is as 1 to 43, or 2·32 per cent.

Trade.—The following particulars, furnished by the officers of Customs at Penzance, will serve to shew the present maritime commercial condition of the town and neighbourhood. The port of Penzance includes St. Michael's Mount, about 3 miles eastward by sea, Portleven, Newlyn, and Mousehole. By far the greatest part of the timber imported into Mount's Bay is landed at the Mount, which is in the immediate neighbourhood of some very extensive mines. Into Portleven also, which is by sea 11 miles east of Penzance, there is annually imported a considerable quantity of various commodities ; as well as into Newlyn and Mousehole, which are fishing-towns in an adjoining parish west of Penzance. The amount of duties received on imports, and on goods taken out of bond in the year 1837, was 16,839*l.*, which is about the average of the receipts in each of the five preceding years. The duties on exports, consisting chiefly of tin, copper-ore, china-clay, leather, wool, and fish, have averaged during the six years, 1832-37, about 60*l.* per annum.

The total amount of tonnage which entered the port of Penzance and its outports during 1837 was 49,943, of which 5,179 tons were in the foreign, and 44,764 in the coasting trade. The former is only about one-half of the amount during each of the two preceding years, when the rage for mining speculations was at its height, and there was consequently an extraordinary importation of foreign timber. The coasting-trade was about 4000 tons more than in 1836, and about 9000 tons more than in 1835.

The amount of tonnage which sailed outwards during 1837 was 17,441, of which only 386 tons were in the foreign, and 17,055 in the coasting trade. The former is not a third of the amount during either of the two preceding years ; the latter is about 2,600 tons more than in 1836, and 400 tons more than in 1835.

The annexed table of the rents received at various periods by the corporation of Penzance, from the farmers of the quay and market, will shew the degree of rapidity with which the commerce of the district has advanced during the last century.*

Years.	Quay.			Market.			Years.	Quay.	Market.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	£.
1656	25	5	0	67	0	0	1800	325	305
1660	22	0	0	76	0	0	1804	461	301
1690	40	0	0	103	0	0	1810	651	458
1720	50	0	0	100	0	0	1816	..	461
1730	92	0	0	123	0	0	1819	1110	492
1741	90	0	0	131	0	0	1820	980	536
1751	134	0	0	122	10	0	1830	1129	551
1760	108	0	0	115	10	0	1834	1551	482
1765	142	15	0	134	12	0	1837	1675	486
1782	262	0	0	206	0	0	1838	1811	678
1790	270	0	0	220	0	0			

The quay was enlarged in the interval between 1765 and 1782, and no entry of the rent received during that period is found in the Corporation's

* The above is only an abstract from the original table in Mr. Edmonds's paper, which is too long for insertion.

ration Book. Between 1816 and 1819 an Act of Parliament was obtained by the Corporation for power to impose a higher rate of quays. In June, 1838, the new market-house in Penzance was opened; and in October the market was let for 678*l.*, which is considered less by 100*l.* to 200*l.* than it will yield in 1839.

The present pier* of Penzance, measured from the slip, is about 800 feet in length, with a depth of about 17 feet at the deepest part in ordinary spring-tides; and two wharfs are now building in the town, one by the Gas Company, under East-street, about 400 feet long, and the other by John Batten, Esq., near the Battery Rocks, about 200 feet in length. At the former, vessels will be able to discharge their cargoes as well as at the pier. There is also a dry dock at Penzance, large enough for ships of 800 tons.

The number of vessels and boats above 15 tons registered at the port of Penzance in 1837 was 83, and their tonnage was 4,469. Of this number, 38 are boats and 45 are vessels, all of which latter, except two, belong to the town of Penzance.

Industry.—This is purely an agricultural district: it does not contain any factory, with the exception of a small paper-manufactory recently recommenced, in which only six individuals are occasionally employed; nor are any manufactures carried on within the parish.

There are only two mines in which steam-engines are used; viz., the “Wherry Mine,” which has a steam-engine with a forty-inch cylinder, and was begun to be worked in June, 1837; and the “Tregavara Downs Mine,” which has a steam-engine with a thirty-six-inch cylinder, and was commenced at the end of the year 1836. In July, 1838, about 30 men were employed in the former, and 20 in the latter. There is a small undertaking in Mulfra Hill, called the “East Ding Dong Mine,” which recommenced in 1836; there is no steam-engine, and about 15 men are employed in the concern. There is also another small “work,” called “Wheal Fire,” which employs only two or three men.

The great “Ding Dong Mine,” employing from 200 to 300 men, is situate principally in the adjoining parish of Gulval, and all its engines are in that parish; so that it is not reckoned within this district. There are not many miners residing in Madron or Penzance; those even who are employed within the limits generally come from the adjoining parishes.

There are no windmills within the district. About a dozen horses are employed in turning machinery, consisting generally of whims used for drawing up the stones and earth broken in mining operations.

Agriculture.—Mount's Bay has long been distinguished for its early garden produce, by which all the neighbouring markets are supplied, especially during the spring of the year. The early potatoes in Penzance, or rather such of them as are most forward, attain the size of hens' eggs, and are drawn up for the market generally about the beginning of May, which is supposed by the inhabitants to be about six weeks earlier than in any other part of Cornwall or of England. In mild seasons they

* On the 6th May last a plan was submitted to the Corporation of Penzance for greatly enlarging the pier, which is now under the consideration of that body, and is likely to be adopted. It is proposed to form within the present pier, at the cost of 18,350*l.*, a floating-dock, or inner basin with gates, to contain 350 sail of vessels, including a space of 665,152 square feet, at a depth of water throughout of 17 or 18 feet. There would then be 192,988 square feet still left in the outer basin of the pier for another 100 sail of vessels.

have reached the same size, and been drawn up in the beginning of April ; and in one instance, which occurred about half a dozen years ago, a gardener drew up and sold a whole crop of these potatoes, grown within Penzance, "by the 1st of April." The fields which produce the earliest crops are those lying along the shore or cliff between Penzance and Mousehole, the latter of which is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of the town ; but the fields which produce the earliest crops one year may not do so the next, for they may be exposed to blighting winds from which other fields may be sheltered. The most favourable situation, however, which can be chosen, is close to the sea, with a southern aspect, and well sheltered on the north, and east, and west. The soil in which they are planted must be porous, in order to carry off quickly the frequent rains to which this part of Cornwall is subject. Although the potatoes are usually drawn and taken to market in the beginning of May, yet they do not attain their full size or best condition until about midsummer, when they are considered to be finer than any other in England.

At Penzance also brocoli and early cabbages (both of which are considered by the gardeners to be much larger and finer than those grown in any other part of the kingdom) may in most years be procured at any time between Christmas and Lady-Day. Turnips are generally fit for use here about the beginning of May, but, although very fine, are not thought to be equal to those grown at Marazion, situate on the eastern part of the bay, within three miles from Penzance.

Hitherto the early vegetables from Penzance and Mount's Bay have been principally consumed in Cornwall ; but the facility of conveyance by steam-boats and rail-roads is now so great, that during the spring of 1838 a very considerable portion of them was sent to London and other distant markets, so that for the future Mount's Bay will most probably be the spring-garden, not merely of Cornwall, but of all England.

The area of the district, including the town, was stated in the return of the census of 1831, to be 6,810 statute acres. It is impossible to say what proportion of the land is under cultivation, without a survey for that purpose, which, it is supposed, will soon be made. An admeasurement and valuation of the parish, exclusive of Penzance, were made in the year 1826, by several of the parishioners best qualified for the task, and a copy of the document is in the hands of the parish-clerk. Out of 389 families residing in Madron in 1831, 185, or nearly one-half, were employed in agriculture. In the same year, the number of farmers employing labourers was 23 in Madron, and 3 in Penzance ; the number of small farmers not employing labourers was 65 in Madron, and 14 in Penzance. There is no distinction of grass and arable land in this district, all, or nearly all, being occasionally broken-up for tillage. The orchards here are seldom planted exclusively with trees, the intervals being commonly used as garden-ground ; hence the extent of orchards and gardens must be reckoned together : it is estimated at 160 acres. There is no coppice-wood. About 80 acres of plantation have been made within the last 20 years ; 71 on the Trengwainton estate, of which 27 are planted with pinaster, 34 with elm, oak, ash, and birch, with a few beech and sycamore trees, and 10 with low firs, &c. The extent of waste land cannot be stated. The total length of parochial roads in the parish of Madron in 1838, was 20 miles of cart-road of the average breadth of 16 feet, and 22 miles of foot-way of the average breadth of

3 feet, amounting together to 42 miles. The total length of public roads in Penzance in the same year was very nearly 5 miles of cart-road of the average breadth of 22 feet, and rather more than 6 miles of foot-way of the average breadth of 5 feet, amounting together to 11 miles in the town, and to 53 miles in the whole district. From these data the extent of land occupied by roads in Madron is above $46\frac{3}{4}$ acres, in Penzance above $16\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and in the whole district above $63\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The amount of highway-rates collected in Madron during the last 10 years is as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1828	279	7	1½	1833	} including for statute labour	80	13	6	301	7	2	
1829	303	6	1	1834		82	6	10	308	9	6	
1830	280	7	0	1835		38	12	0	281	17	6	
1831	448	3	11	1836		34	3	9	175	8	0	
1832	347	18	1½	1837.	.	.	.	.	.	428	9	6

The highway-rates collected in Penzance for the last 10 years cannot be stated, as no regular account of them was kept until the year 1836.

There are no royal forests in this district. There is no copyhold, and it does not appear from old deeds that any part of it ever was copyhold. The following manors are in, though not confined to, the district, *viz.*, Connerton, Boswednan, Alverton, Penzance and Mousehole, Trengwainton, Lanyon, Enel-Gulval, Penzance and St. Just. No enumeration of landowners and occupiers, nor of the extent of land occupied by either, is known to exist. The number of proprietors of land of the yearly rent (not parochial value) of 50*l.* and upwards, not including houses, was about 57 in the year 1837, of whom about 30 reside out of the district.

The value of land, in purchasing, is usually estimated here at thirty times its annual value. According to this rule, therefore, the value of arable land within a mile of the centre of Penzance, the average rental of which is 7*l.* per acre, would amount to about 210*l.* per statute acre, and the remainder of the arable land in Madron, which is situated principally on high and exposed ground, the average rental of which is 2*l.* 10*s.* per acre, would amount to about 75*l.* The following information, taken from written documents relating to sales of land in the district, will afford a further criterion upon this subject.

In November, 1835, Trengwainton and other adjoining estates in this parish, the property of the late Sir Rose Price, Bart., were sold to H. L. Stephens, Esq., for 28,500*l.* The total number of statute acres was 773; it therefore averaged only 37*l.* per acre: but 519 of these acres have never been cultivated, being used as a rabbit-warren and for pasturing sheep; and of the remaining 254 there are 71 acres of plantation, leaving only 183 of arable land. The buildings on the estate were not valued at more than 2,000*l.* The nearest part of the land is not within a mile of the town.

In August 1837, several fields in the Hea estate, within a mile of the centre of the town, were sold for the following sums: 7 customary acres* were sold for 1,210*l.*, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ for 380*l.*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 450*l.*, 3 for 450*l.*, and 8 for 1,240*l.*; total 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ for 3,730*l.*, or 167*l.* per acre.

* A customary acre bears to the statute acre the proportion of 36 to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$; a customary perch being 6 yards square, while the statute perch is the square of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

Land in the town, when sold in fee simple, in small plots for building, averages at the rate of about 1,500*l.* per customary acre.

The great increase which has taken place in the value of land will be shewn by the following facts: a part of Lariggan, now an orchard and garden, on the borders of Penzance, containing about $2\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, was sold in 1719 for 36*l.*, upon a lease for 999 years, subject to an annual rent of 4*s.*, and was sold again in 1833 for 560*l.*, for the remainder of the period, and subject to the same rent. A cottage worth about 100*l.* had been in the meantime erected upon it. Thus, in 114 years, the land (exclusive of the cottage) had increased more than twelve times in value. Another part of Lariggan, consisting of fields called the Weeths, measuring nearly 5 statute acres, was sold in 1781 for 483*l.*, and was again sold in 1824 for 970*l.*; but if these fields had been sold by auction they would probably have fetched 1,100*l.*; having thus, in the interval of 43 years, more than doubled in value.

The rent of land is very high in this district. It appears from the best sources of information, that cultivable land, within a mile from the centre of Penzance, lets, on an average, for 7*l.* per statute acre; the highest rent reaching to about 11*l.*, and the lowest being 3*l.* 10*s.* The remainder of the district, which is mostly on high and exposed ground, averages about 2*l.* 10*s.* per acre; some being let as low as 15*s.* per acre. Some of the land in the town is so rich that when it is let for the tillage of potatoes or vegetables, after having lain fallow a few years, it fetches 20*l.* per customary acre for the first year, and 16*l.* for the second. About 40 years ago the land which now lets for 5*l.* an acre was let for only 2*l.*, although it was probably in as good condition then as at present. Treneere Farm, for example, which, in 1796, was let for 60*l.*, now lets for 150*l.*; and Trannack Farm, which, about 40 years ago, was let for 40*l.*, now lets for 100*l.* Five customary acres of arable land in Lariggan, on the borders of the town, were let in 1781 for 13*l.* 13*s.*, and are now let for 30*l.* The cause of this advance is the increased population, wealth, and trade of Penzance. It must, however, be noticed, that about 25 years ago the rents of the land, within a mile of the town, appear to have been about a fifth higher than at present; but these high rents were not of long continuance, and were owing to the long-protracted war.

The usual mode of letting in this district is by lease, for 7, 14, or 21 years. The acre mentioned in the leases is usually understood to be the customary acre. The conditions usually inserted are as follows: "Not to break any land under three years' lay. To carry 10 butt-loads of good town or fish dung, and 10 butt-loads of sea-sand, (which are afterwards to be mixed up with the necessary quantity of earth) for every acre broken up for tillage; and upon such manuring to take only two crops of grain successively year after year. Not to break up in the last three years of the term more than one third of the arable land. To sow eight pounds of clover-seed, and 12 gallons of evar-grass seed, for every acre sown with grain, or tilled for the last crop before the end of the term. To thrash on the premises all the grain which shall grow thereon, and to use and spread the straw and reed (except the wheaten and oaten reed) on the land, with all dung, soil, ashes, &c., arising or made on the premises. Not to cut any furze of less than four

years' growth during the last year of the term. To allow the landlord to enter the last year of the term to prepare the usual quantity of land that might then come in the course of tillage for wheat." The above are the conditions inserted in the leases of a large proprietor of lands within two miles of Penzance. The following are extracted from the leases of another large landed proprietor in the district. "To spread the usual quantity of good sea-sand, and dung, over every part to be sown with grain or seed; and upon such manure to take only two successive crops of grain; and half of the last year's tillage to be barley or oats. Not to take more than one crop of hay in any one year, nor two years following, without dressing the same as for wheat. Not to have in tillage more than one-third of the arable land. To thrash all the grain on the land, and to use all the straw and reed, except the wheaten reed, with the dung, ashes, &c., made on the premises for manuring the same. Not to cut any furze in an improper season, nor under four years' growth, nor more than one-fifth part thereof in any one year." The following conditions are inserted in most of the leases in this district: "Not to take more than one crop of hay after any tillage or laying-out to pasture. Not to take, after each breaking-up, more than three crops (including those of potatoes and turnips) and the last of these crops to be barley or oats. To sow with the last spring crop eight gallons of evar-grass seeds, four pounds of red clover-seeds, and two pounds of white clover-seeds, on every acre."

With respect to the usual mode of ploughing in this district, the following is the substance of the information upon the subject gathered from different farmers. The common plough is generally used here. In ploughing lay-ground for wheat there are three different processes. 1st, that of "combing," in which a thin surface of the field is turned up in ridges, and falls down on unturned ridges of equal breadth. The two surfaces of grass which are thereby brought into contact are left in this state until the grass is decayed. In some farms, however, it has recently been the practice to leave the "stools," or unturned ridges, only one-third of the breadth of those which are turned over upon them. 2nd, that of "thwarting," or, as it is pronounced, "thirting," which only differs from "combing" in being performed in an oblique direction to that process, and the furrows being generally somewhat deeper. After each of these processes the harrow and roller are used; the weeds are then gathered, and either thrown into a pile to rot for future manure, or else, as is frequent, burnt in small heaps on the field, and the ashes scattered over it. The 3rd process is "ploughing clean," or entirely ploughing without leaving any intervals, and this is generally in the direction of the combing. Immediately before the third process, the manure is spread over the field, and is thus ploughed in with the soil. The "ploughing clean" is usually to the depth of nearly four inches, whereas the "combing" or "thirting" seldom exceeds one inch and three quarters. The field is afterwards again harrowed, then sown with wheat, then once more harrowed, and left thus until the wheat has sprung up, when the roller is again drawn over it. When the "tormentor" is used in this district the ground is first combed very shallow, and then the harrow and "tormentor" are alternately used until the ground is cleaned. After this the land is ploughed clean. In the second year, when preparing for the

tillage of barley or oats, the ground, of course, does not require so much labour; and only so much of the foregoing processes as the various conditions of the fields may require are resorted to. A team of two good horses ploughs clean on an average about one statute acre per diem.

The different kinds of manure usually employed in this neighbourhood are sea-weed, sand, stable-dung, ashes, and fish-dung. The quantities used vary so much according to the condition of the land and other circumstances, that it is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy what quantity is applied to the acre. In one of the conditions of leases previously quoted, it is stipulated that 10 butt-loads of good town or fish dung, and 10 butt-loads of sea-sand (to be mixed with the necessary quantity of earth) shall be carried for every acre broken up for tillage. The manures are all to be procured within the district, with the exception of the fish-dung, which may be obtained within half a mile of it. The prices, as gathered from gardeners and farmers, are as follows:—

Sand to be had on the beach in any quantities for nothing.			
Sea-weed	ditto	ditto	after a rough sea.
Stable-dung, about	3s.	per butt-load	drawn by 2 horses.
Ashes	2s.	„	„
Fish-dung (when entirely fish)	about 20s.	„	„

Calcareous sand is obtained about nine miles west of Penzance, at Porthcurnow Cove, and land in this district is stated, on the authority of Mr. W. Marrack, to be much more improved by the Porthcurnow sand than it is by the mixed argillaceous and siliceous sand found on Penzance beach; while, on the other hand, the land near Porthcurnow is better when manured with the Penzance sand than with that from its own neighbourhood. It is difficult to say how often each kind of manure is generally used, as the farmers treat their land in numerous different ways; some manuring it every year, and others only once in five or six years.

It is usual, as has been shewn in the conditions of leases, to have only one-third part of the arable land in tillage at one time. The old course of crops used to be wheat in the first year, and barley in the second; but during the last few years the farmers, as far as they have wanted potatoes or turnips, have generally grown them the first year, wheat the second, and barley or oats the third year.

Drainage is generally effected in this district by two rows of stones, a few inches high, covered over with other stones, and without any bottom except the earth through which the channel is cut. Draining-pipes are very rarely employed. The tiles and bricks used in this neighbourhood are generally imported from Bridgewater, as no good clay for making them can be obtained here. Some bricks, however, are made in small quantities, and sold at 4s. 3d. per 100. The “crease,” which is a sort of tile for covering the top of a slated roof where the two sides of the roof meet, is often made here, and sells for about 3½d. each, when 1½ foot in length. Flooring-tiles made here sell for 4d. each, when of a foot square. The less portable articles of coarse earthenware, such as chimney-pots, water-pitchers, flower-pots, &c., are also made here.

No account can be furnished of the number of horses, cattle, or sheep, in the parish. Cattle and sheep leys are stated to be rare, as the owners of stock generally have fields of their own; but persons who keep

horses in fields in or near the town pay about 7s. per week for the grass for a horse—a customary acre being the usual allotment to each horse. No cheese is made in the district in any quantity worth noticing. The average price of butter during 1837 was about 1s. The produce of a good cow is about one pound of butter per diem, throughout the 40 weeks during which she is milked. This, however, is beyond the produce of an average or ordinary cow.

There are two Societies in this district for the encouragement of agriculture and horticulture: viz., “*The West Penwith Agricultural Society*,” established in 1811, which has an annual exhibition with prizes, for the promotion of agriculture and the improvement of the various kinds of cattle, &c.; and “*The Western District Cottagers’ Gardening Society*,” established in 1836, which has two exhibitions with prizes every year.

Markets and Prices.—The following statements contain very complete information as to the average prices of the principal articles of food and clothing, at different periods. The first refers to the year 1837, and was obtained from persons dealing very extensively in the articles. The quality of the several things is that which is generally used by the labouring classes, unless expressly stated otherwise. The wholesale prices are distinguished from those of retail:—

Wholesale. Retail.				Wholesale. Retail.			
	s.	d.	s.		s.	d.	s.
Salt Beef (not sold here)	—	—		Coffee lb.	1	9	2
Fresh Beef, the best, lb.	—	0	6	Sugar, brown . . ,	0	7½	0
Mutton ,	—	0	6	white . . . ,	0	9	0
Lamb ,	—	0	6	Cocoa ,	—	1	0
Veal ,	—	0	6	Salt 3 lbs.	—	0	1
Pork, salt . . . lb.	0	6	0	Pepper lb.	1	0	—
fresh . . . ,	0	4½	0	oz.	—	0	1
Bacon ,	0	7½	0	Salt fish, the cheapest, cwt.	16	0	—
Butter, salt . . ,	0	8½	0	lb.	—	0	2½
fresh . . . ,	—	1	0	Fresh fish, ,	—	0	1
Milk quart	—	0	2½	Mackarel ,	120	12	0
Cheese lb.	0	7½	0	Pilchards ,	—	1	6
Eggs doz.	—	0	8	Beer 18 galls.	14	0	—
Potatoes Cornish bush.*	7	0	—	quart . . .	—	0	4
cwt.	—	0	5	Porter 18 galls.	15	0	—
Bread, wheaten, best, 4 lbs.	—	0	10	quart . . .	—	0	5
Ditto, , second, ,	—	0	8	Malt quarter	54	0	—
Flour, wheaten, best ,	0	2	0	Hops lb.	—	1	6
Ditto, , second, sack	44	0	—	Shoes, stout men’s, pair†	—	7	6
lb.	—	0	2	women’s, ,	—	4	6
Oatmeal . . . ,	—	0	2½	Shirt, men’s . . each	—	2	6
Barley-meal . . . ,	0	1½	0	Smock-frock . . ,	—	3	6
Coals cwt.	—	1	0	Flannel yard	—	1	0
Firewood, furze, 100 faggots	7	0	—	Cloth for best coats, ,	—	13	0
Soap, common . . lb.	0	6	0	Cotton for gowns . . ,	—	0	5
Tallow candles . . doz. lbs.	5	6	—	¾-Fustian . . . ,	—	1	7
lb.	—	0	6	Velveteen (not used here)	—	—	—
Tea ,	5	0	—	¾-El corduroy . . yard	—	1	3
oz.	—	0	4				

The average or usual prices of agricultural stock and implements are as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
A good heavy cart-horse.	20	0	0
, light ditto.	15	0	0

* For the capacity of a Cornish bushel see note at p. 214.

† The prices of this and the following articles were obtained in September, 1838.

This distinction is made because farmers have recently used lighter carts, which, from the great improvements in the roads in the district and neighbourhood, answer better than the heavy carts.

	£.	s.	d.
A good-milch cow at her prime	11	0	0
A breeding-sow, according to size and breed, from 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> to	4	4	0
A good donkey	1	15	0
A farmer's heavy cart, quite new	8	10	0
„ light ditto „	6	10	0
A farmer's waggon, whether heavy or light, is about double the price of a cart; but waggons are rarely used on the farms here.			
A plough, including the share and coulter	1	1	0
A harrow, heavy	1	0	0
„ light	0	10	0
But heavier and more expensive harrows are required in the adjoining parishes.			

The following extracts from the account-books of the Corporation of Penzance, shew the prices of various articles, at different periods, during the last two centuries:—

A.D.		£.	s.	d.
1656	Three feet of crease* for the market-house, at 3 <i>d.</i> per foot		0	0 9
	A 15-lb. weight for the alarm, at 2 <i>d.</i>		0	2 6
	A lock for the door		0	0 10
	A pound of fine powder		0	1 4
1657	Paid for land-leave at 4 <i>d.</i> per load of stones.		0	1 8
	Ditto for 4lbs. of powder, spent by the townsmen at the proclamation of His Highness the Lord Protector, at 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>		0	6 0
	120 board-nails at 20 <i>d.</i>		0	2 0
	One bundle of laths		0	1 6
	14 feet of glass at 8 <i>d.</i>		0	9 4
1659	23½ lbs. of powder at 1 <i>s.</i>		1	3 0
	46 lbs. of pistol-powder at 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>		3	0 0
Jan.	Paid at the Tavern, for 12 ordinaries, and wine and beer at our 4th meeting, to draw the remonstrance to the Protector		0	17 6
1661			0	2 0
	A lock for the market-house door.		0	10 0
	Two hogsheds of lime.		0	10 0
	Ordinaries for 60 men, who bore arms in the town at the Coronation at 1 <i>s.</i>		3	0 0
	Paid for a hogshhead of wine for that day.		3	0 0
1662	To Mr. Mullins for the town-gallon, and an attestation from the Mayor of Winchester, under hand and seal		1	0 0
	To Mr. Buller's clerk for drawing the lease of the alms-house		0	15 0
1663	A gallon of burnt sack given to Mr. Buller		0	10 0
	A pottle of ditto to the Recorder		0	5 0
	A hogshhead of lime.		0	5 6
	38 feet of glass for the coinage hall, at 7 <i>d.</i>		1	2 0
1666	Stocking 3 muskets at 3 <i>s.</i>		0	9 0
1668	6 lbs. of lead at 3 <i>d.</i>		0	1 6
1669	60 feet of glass at 8 <i>d.</i>		2	0 0
1671	3 bundles of reed at 1 <i>d.</i>		0	0 3
	1000 laths		1	3 4
1672	4 bottles of wine at 1 <i>s.</i>		0	4 0
	One quarter and 14 lbs. of rope for the tower, at 5 <i>d.</i> per lb.		0	4 0
	4 tons of lime at 24 <i>s.</i>		4	16 0
	New shovel		0	2 0
	3 barrows		0	9 0

* A sort of tile covering, the top of a slated roof, where the angles of the latter meet.

	£.	s.	d.
1672 2½ tons of fir timber at 40s.	5	0	0
32,000 helling-stones (slates) per 1000	0	8	6
450 feet of Irish plank per foot	0	1	4
1677 To the masons, 4 cider hogsheads at 6s.	1	4	0
1703 8000 helling-stones, with charges of landing, 12s.	4	16	0
33 feet of crease at 3d.	0	8	3
6 bushels of hair at 6d.	0	3	0
1707 1 Cornish bushel* of oats.	0	2	6
2 ditto of barley at 6s.	0	12	0
1723 383 feet of 3-inch oak plank, for lining the piles	8	11	6
14 yards of blue shalloon for lining the Mayor's seat	0	18	8
1724 2 bushels of lime	0	2	0
1726 3,400 bricks at 13s. 4d.	2	5	4
2000 helling-stones	1	1	9
1727 Hogshead of cider	1	5	0
1734 200 board-nails at 10d.	0	1	8
100 hatch-ditto.	0	0	10
1736 Shovel and hilt for scavengers.	0	2	6
1743 Paid for fire-engine.	8	7	6
1745 Received of John Borlase, Esq., being the purchase-money for the perpetual advowson of Madron, Penzance, and Morvah.	800	0	0
1758 Hogshead of ale for the populace.	2	2	0

The following prices, distinguishing the lowest, average or most common, and the highest, are extracted partly from a book of expenses kept by a clergyman who resided within about three miles of Penzance, which was his only market-town; and partly from his house-keeper's account-books, settled by himself at frequent intervals from 1746 to 1770. The few articles marked with an asterisk are extracted from the churchwarden's books of Madron during the same period:—

Prices, from 1746 to 1770.

ARTICLES.	Lowest.	Average, or most common.	Highest.	ARTICLES.	Lowest.	Average, or most common.	Highest.
<i>Liquors.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Food.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Brandy, English, gal.	4 0	4 0	4 0	Beef . . . lb.	0 1½	0 3	0 4½
„ French „	..	6 0	..	Mutton . . . „	0 2½	0 3½	0 4½
„ Cognac „	..	4 0	..	Pork . . . „	0 2	0 2½	0 3½
Rum . . .	5 6	7 0	7 0	Veal . . . „	0 2	0 2	0 3½
Geneva . .	4 0	..	5 0	Fowls . . . each	0 2½	0 3½	0 8
Arrack . .	..	7 6	..	Geese . . . „	1 0	1 0	1 0
White Port „	..	4 0	..	Hares . . . „	1 0	1 0	1 0
Red Port . .	4 0	5 4	5 4	Turkies . . . „	2 0	2 3	2 6
Claret . . .	3 0	3 0	3 0	Ducks . . . „	0 4	0 4	0 9
Mountain Wine „	5 0	5 6	6 0	Rabbits . . . „	0 3	0 5	0 6
Lisbon . . .	3 3	3 5	3 6	Pigeons . . . „	0 3	0 3	0 3
Sherry . . .	..	3 0	..	Butter . lb. of 18 oz.	0 4½	0 6	0 11½
Ale	1 0	1 0	1 0	Cream . . . pint	0 3	0 4	0 5
Beer	1 4	1 4	1 4	Tripe . . . each	1 0	..	1 6
Cider	0 6	1 4	1 4	Lobsters . . . „	0 1½	0 2	0 4
Vinegar . . .	..	1 6	..	Oysters . . . 100	0 8	0 8	0 8

* A Cornish bushel, which is commonly used in this district, equals 3 Winchester bushels. The pound of butter sold at Penzance market, until the statute of 5 Geo. 4, consisted of 18 oz., but now it does not exceed 16 oz.

ARTICLES.	Lowest.	Average, or most common.	Highest.	ARTICLES.	Lowest.	Average, or most common.	Highest.
<i>Food.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Sundries.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bullock's heart, each	1 0	1 0	1 0	Women's kid gloves } pair	1 10	..	2 0
Turbot . . . "	..	0 6	..	Tanned leather } gloves }	..	1 3	..
Hake . . . "	0 1½	..	0 2	Hat, gentlemen's .	13 6	14 0	15 0
Dory . . . "	0 2	..	0 2	Shoes, women's, pair	2 6	2 6	..
Ling . . . "	0 2	1 0	2 0	Pattens . . . "	..	0 10	..
Soles . . . pair	..	0 4½	..	Reap-hook . . . "	..	1 0	..
Cod . . . each	0 3½	0 6	1 0	Warming-pan . .	..	10 6	..
Pollock . . . "	0 2	0 4	0 6	Gridiron	..	2 6	..
Shrimps . . quart	..	0 8	..	Cow and calf . .	..	£5.	..
Potatoes, Corn. bush.	† 4 0	6 0	8 0	Set of horse-shoes.	..	1 8	..
" . . . gall.	0 2	0 4	0 6	Pick and handle* .	..	3 6	..
Wheat, Corn. bush.	10 0	12 0	19 0	Shovel and hilt* .	..	3 0	..
Barley . . . "	5 0	6 6	8 0	Broom	0 1	..	0 1
Oats . . . "	3 0	4 0	6 0	Holland . . . yd.	..	3 6	..
Wheat-flour . lb.	0 2	0 2½	0 3	Worsted . . . oz.	0 2½	..	0 2½
" . . . gall.	0 4½	0 6	0 8½	Thread . . . "	..	0 4	..
Oatmeal . . . "	0 8	1 0	1 4	Worsted stock-ings } pair	..	4 0	..
<i>Groceries.</i>				Thread stockings .	2 8	..	3 0
Candles, common, lb.	0 4½	0 6½	0 11	Cotton . . . lb.	..	1 0	..
" mould . . . "	0 7	0 8	0 8½	Needles . . . "	..	6 0	..
Sugar, loaf . . . "	0 8	0 11	1 0	Pins . . . oz.	..	0 5	..
Soap, com- } doz. lbs.	4 6	6 6	7 0	Blanketing . . yd.	..	1 3	..
mon . . . }				Canvas, sheeting "	..	1 9	..
Soap, Castile . .	6 6	7 0	7 9	Muslin . . . "	..	4 3	..
Sago . . . lb.	..	0 3	..	Camlet . . . "	..	1 0	..
Rice . . . "	0 2½	..	0 3	Dowlas . . . "	..	1 0	..
Cheese . . . "	0 3	0 4	0 4½	Hops . . . lb.	0 11	1 2	1 2
Tobacco . . . "	..	3 6	..	White-lead . . . "	..	0 4	..
Raisins . . . "	0 3½	0 4½	0 5	Hay . . . truss	1 8	1 9	1 10½
Currants . . . "	0 6	0 7	0 7½	" . . . cwt.	..	2 6	..
Prunes . . . "	..	0 4	..	Coals . . . bushel	0 7½	0 10	0 11
Figs . . . "	0 5	..	0 6	Bricks . . . 100	2 1½	2 2	2 2
Coffee . . . "	0 9	0 11	1 0	Oak* . . . foot	..	1 10	..
Chocolate . . . "	..	1 6	..	Mahogany* . . . "	0 8½	..	0 10
Tea, green . . . "	6 0	7 0	12 0	Lime* . . . bushel	..	1 0	..
" bohea . . . "	3 10	5 6	7 6	Crease* . . . foot	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½
" hyson . . . "	..	11 0	..	Helling-stones* 1000	9 0	..	10 0
Pepper . . . "	1 6	2 4	2 4	Pins for slates . .	0 5	..	0 6
Cayenne . . . oz.	..	2 0	..	Hair . . . bushel	0 6	..	0 6
Salt . . . lb.	0 1	0 1	0 1	" white* . lb.	..	0 6	..
Peas . . . gal.	0 7½	0 10	1 0	Reed . 100 sheaves	10 0	11 0	12 0
Treacle . . . lb.	0 2½	0 3	0 5	Lath-nails . . 1000	..	1 4	..
Starch . . . "	0 6	0 6	0 6	Board . . . lb.	..	0 4	..
Saffron . . . oz.	2 0	2 6	4 0				

† It is reputed, on good authority, that twenty years after the date of these extracts the best potatoes sold at Penzance did not average above 2s. 6d. to 3s. per Cornish bushel; for the capacity of which see note in preceding page.

The following prices at a later period were copied from the day-books of two shopkeepers in Penzance :—

A.D.		£.	s.	d.	A.D.		£.	s.	d.
1794	$\frac{1}{2}$ thousand pins . . .	0	0	2	1798	2 lbs. of Souchong tea } at 5s.	0	10	0
	1 lb. salt	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$		$7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of best cheese } at 8d.	0	4	10
1797	6 tumblers at $5\frac{1}{2}d.$. . .	0	2	9		Loaf of sugar, $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. } at 1s. 6d.	0	18	$4\frac{1}{2}$
	1 dozen glasses	0	4	0					
	2 lbs. of Souchong tea } at 5s. 6d.	0	11	0	1805	Yellow soap, per lb. . .	0	0	9
	5 lbs. of starch at 11d. . .	0	4	7		Treacle ,, ...	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
	4 lbs. of salt at $1\frac{3}{4}d.$. . .	0	0	7		Rice ,, ...	0	0	5
	1 lb. of coffee	0	4	0		Cheese ,, ...	0	0	9
1798	1 lb. of treacle.	0	0	5	1813	Candles, common, per lb.	0	1	2
	21 lbs. best double Glouc- } cester cheese at $7\frac{3}{4}d.$ } 2 lbs. of loaf sugar at } 1s. 6d. }	0	13	$6\frac{3}{4}$		Mutton ,, ...	0	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$
		0	3	0		Veal ,, ...	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
	28 lbs. of yellow soap. . .	1	0	0		Pork ,, ...	0	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$
	$5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of starch at 8d. . .	0	3	8		Cheese ,, ...	0	0	10
						Treacle ,, ...	0	0	5
						Yellow soap ,, ...	0	0	10

The Cornish newspapers for twenty or thirty years past, contain weekly lists of the prices of corn, meat, &c., in Penzance market, and the farmer of the market states that no other record of them is preserved; as a file of these newspapers cannot easily be procured, no information upon this point can be now given.

Condition of the Labouring Classes.—No account can be given of the number of labourers employed in agriculture, or in other branches of industry. There can be no doubt that the number of the latter has increased of late years, but apparently with a gradual augmentation in a proportion corresponding with the increased number and luxuries of the inhabitants. It does not appear that any Irish labourers come to this neighbourhood, nor that any labourers are employed but such as live within the district or the neighbouring parishes. The number of agricultural labourers residing at the farms has long been gradually diminishing, and at present that class generally reside in their own houses. The average rent of a labourer's cottage in the parish is about 3*l.*, and the average cost about 35*l.* Some are built of stone, some of mud, some of both; and roofed sometimes with reed, and sometimes with slate. In the town the average rent seems to be about 5*l.* 5*s.*, and the cost about 60*l.*; the houses being generally built of stone and covered with slate, but many are built of stone and timber.

There are no allotments in the district; and there does not appear to be any right of common enjoyed by the entire population of either the town or the parish, except with respect to the sand and sea-weed on the beach, which the inhabitants have always taken in any quantity without payment. There are several tracts of waste land in the parish, over which the tenants of the farms immediately adjoining have common of pasture and turbary.

The average yearly wages of labourers living upon the farm is 12*l.*; and the weekly wages of the same class above eighteen years of age is about 9*s.* If living at their own houses they receive about 10*s.* weekly. The usual wages during the harvest-month to farm-labourers is 2*l.* 15*s.*, besides meat. Those coming from a distance are also lodged. If they

are hired by the week during harvest they receive about 12s., besides meat. Many labourers on farms receive part of their wages in corn, potatoes, furze, potatoe-ground, and house-room; but none are known to receive any part in beer or other liquors. The harvest-labourers have "croust," which means beer and cake, or bread and cheese, given to them when in the field, but this is not reckoned as part of their wages. There are some master-masons at Penzance who sell bread, groceries, &c., and these, it is stated, generally pay their labourers partly in goods and partly in money. The yearly wages of female servants employed by farmers average at present 3*l.* 10s. to 4*l.*, but they have been lately, and are still, increasing. The yearly wages of female servants employed by tradesmen in Penzance average 5*l.* The rate of these also is increasing. The number of male and female servants, according to the census of 1831, was—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Penzance. . .	21	121	142
,, Madron . . .	18	87	105
Total	39	208	247

The average weekly wages of journeymen in various trades when in full employment are as follow :—masons 16s.; carpenters 15s.; curriers 18s.; printers 18s.; tailors, men 13s., women 7s. Shoemakers earn at piece-work about 16s.; and hatters, also at piece-work, 21s. a week.

The following extracts from the account-books of the corporation of Penzance are interesting, as shewing the prices of labour in this district at various periods during the last two centuries :—

A.D.		£.	s.	d.
1656, May,	Paid S. and C. and their boy for 8 days' work in <i>painting</i> the market-house	1	4	0
1657	For <i>breaking stones</i> behind the quay, 12 men at 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> a day	0	14	0
	Paid 6 men for <i>carrying the stones</i> , 30 days at 1 <i>s.</i>	1	10	0
1660, July,	70 foot of <i>hewn stone</i> for the "stayers" (stairs), at 5 <i>d.</i> per foot	1	9	2
	Paid for 44 days to <i>quarry</i> , at 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	3	6	0
	Paid the <i>boy</i> to tend them for 15 days, at 6 <i>d.</i>	0	7	6
	Paid for " <i>bowsinge</i> " the streets at 1½ <i>d.</i> per yard, 616 yards	4	9	10
	14 days for 1 <i>horse</i> , at 9 <i>d.</i>	0	10	6
	2 <i>horses</i> , 24 days at 8 <i>d.</i>	0	16	0
	8½ days for <i>man and horse</i>	0	11	0
	2 days' work to the <i>masons</i> , 2 men at 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per diem	0	6	0
1661	Paid J., and <i>horse-hire</i> for putting Mr. W. to Launceston (71 miles)	1	0	0
	For 15 men to <i>cleanse the leats</i> and bring home the water, 3 days	2	6	8
	R. B. for " <i>beating the drum</i> " at the Coronation	0	5	0
1662	To 4 <i>helliers</i> and a boy, for 4 days' work about the market-house after the great storm	0	19	4
1663	<i>Drawing</i> the King's Arms and Commandments	4	0	0
	Mr. J. S. for <i>riding the country</i> in getting the Coinage petition signed, and for his attending of it at Truro (27 miles dist.)	1	10	0
	To Col. Godolphin's <i>clerk</i> for bringing home the Coinage charter	1	0	0
1672	4 men, 5 days <i>carrying earth</i> , at 8 <i>d.</i>	0	13	4
	A <i>man</i> , 14 days at 9 <i>d.</i>	0	10	6
	2 <i>men</i> , 6 days at 10 <i>d.</i>	0	5	0
1712	2 <i>masons</i> about the quay, 8 days at 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	1	1	4
1721	4 <i>masons</i> one day about the quay, at 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	0	5	4
1723	114 <i>men</i> at the quay, at 9 <i>d.</i> per day	4	9	3

		£.	s.	d.
1724	A man and horse carrying clay, 11 days at 2s.	.	.	1 2 0
	A mason, 1 day	.	.	0 1 3
1740	3 masons, 2 days at 1s. 4d.	.	.	0 8 0
1759	Building brick wall, 51 perches at 8s. 6d.	.	.	.
	stone wall, 56 perches at 4s. 3d.	.	.	.

The following information is gathered from a book of expenses kept by a clergyman, residing within three miles of Penzance, during the period from 1746 to 1770 :—

	£.	s.	d.
Paving the pigeon-court (19 yards)	.	0	3 2
Gardener, per diem	.	0	1 6
Tailor, „	.	0	0 8
Carpenter and mason, each, per diem	.	0	1 4
A woman (the usual wages)	.	0	0 3
Ditto (at harvest-time)	.	0	0 6
Maid servant's yearly wages in a gentleman's house	.	2	10 0
Man servant's ditto ditto	.	4	5 0

The general rise in wages since the foregoing period is attributable not to local, but to general causes.

It appears that no labourer in the district keeps a cow except for the purpose of selling the milk, nor a donkey, except for hire. Pigs are kept by about 9 out of 10 families belonging to this class in the parish, and by about 1 in 10 in the town. Poultry are rarely or never kept by labouring families in the parish, on account of the mischief which they do in the fields and gardens, but in the town a few families keep them. Dogs are kept by about one-tenth part of the labouring families. Flowers are very generally cultivated, either in flower-pots in the windows or else in little plots in front of the labourers' houses, where there is not sufficient land attached to them for the cultivation of vegetables. In Penzance very few, if any, families of the labouring class bake at home, as public ovens are numerous; but in the parish of Madron, where the houses are very much scattered, almost all the families bake at home. Not any families of this class brew at home. The number of public-houses in August, 1838, was in Penzance 24, and in Madron 5; the number of beer-shops at the same time in both places was 37. The number of public-houses in Penzance has not varied during the last five years, with the exception of one new house opened about two years ago near some extensive rows of houses recently built. In Madron they have increased during the same period from 3 to 5. The number of beer-shops in the town and parish has been in each of the same five years, respectively, 28, 36, 41, 41, and 37. There is no bowling-green nor public ground adapted for cricket or other similar games in the district. In Penzance there are only about half-a-dozen skittle-grounds, called "*kayle-alleys*," all of which are attached to public-houses or beer-shops; but out of the town most of the beer-shops have them. It is stated by a person who frequents the public-houses in Penzance, that no periodical publications are taken in there exclusively for the labouring classes, and that the newspapers which are to be found in them are the provincial journals, and such of the London papers as are generally read by all classes of society.

Clubs and Societies among the Labouring Classes.—It appears from enquiry among the labourers and workmen, that there is no social club

existing among them in this district, except those among the hatters and curriers. The majority, if not all, of the few journeymen hatters in Penzance, are stated to be members of "The Hatters' Union of Great Britain and Ireland," constituted at Manchester on the 22nd April, 1833. With respect to the curriers, one-half of the journeymen in this district are stated to belong to "The United Society of Journeymen Curriers," which, with its branches, appears to be the only Society of curriers in England.

A *Temperance Society* was established at Penzance in 1835, and its Secretary states, that the number of its members amounted to about 400 in February, 1838, when the *Total Abstinence Society* was established in the town, and then the Society ceased to hold its meetings. The number of the members of the Abstinence Society has since increased in so extraordinary a degree, that in August, 1838, they amounted to about 2,100 in the town and parish. A very small proportion of the gentry is among its members.

Friendly Societies.—There are twenty *Friendly Societies* in the district, an account of which is subjoined. The particulars are extracted either from the enrolled or printed copies of their different rules, with the exception of the two last, respecting which the necessary particulars have been obtained from the Secretary of the former. As some of the Societies object to the number of their members being published, this part of the information has been suppressed in every case. All these Societies are in Penzance; there are not any in Madron. They are arranged, as far as possible, according to the respective dates of their formation. There are no records of any Friendly Societies which formerly existed and have been since broken up.

No. 1. *The First Friendly Society*, founded 26th October, 1768, enrolled 21st October, 1831,—admits any persons but soldiers, sailors, fishermen, and tinnerns. Limitation of age not stated. Contributions, 1s. 2d. per month, and 9d. per quarter for the surgeon, with 2s. on the quarter-day next after the death of a member. Distributions to each member disabled from following his business, and on the death of a member:—7s. per week till the member shall have received back all he has paid, and then 4s. per week until recovery or death; 5l. on death to the member's representative.

No. 2. *The Friendly Club*, founded 4th November, 1768, enrolled 25th February, 1831,—admits any but soldiers, sailors, fishermen, tinnerns, livery-servants, and bailiffs, not being above thirty-five years of age. Contributions, 3s. per quarter, 9d. for the surgeon, and 9d. for expenses. Distributions the same as in the last, except that 15l. is paid at death.

No. 3. *The Union Club*, founded 1768, enrolled 11th April, 1834,—admits any but soldiers, sailors, fishermen, miners, and bailiffs, not above thirty-five years of age. Contributions 4s. 6d. per quarter, of which 6d. is for the surgeon. Distributions 6s. per week, until the member has received back all he has paid, and then 3s. till recovery or death; 14l. on death.

No. 4. *The Penzance Annuity Society for the Benefit of Widows*, founded 1796, enrolled 8th January, 1836,—admits no new members. Contributions, 2l. 2s. per annum. Distribution, 20l. per annum to the

widow during widowhood. The funds of this society have accumulated so much, owing principally to buying and selling out stock in the public funds at a great advantage, that the members of it have divided among themselves a considerable part of their accumulations, which are still far beyond what the widows can require.

No. 5. *The Female Society*, and No. 6. *The Consolation Society*.—These two societies were established many years ago, but their rules are not enrolled; and the only particulars which can be obtained respecting them are, that they are exclusively “death-clubs,” each member paying 1s. on the death of a member to the representative of that individual.

No. 7. *The Penzance Second Benevolent Society*, founded 1814, enrolled 20th November, 1835,—admits any except soldiers and sailors. The wives of members are also members, as well as their widows upon their giving notice thereof. Age limited, from 17 to 50. Contributions and distributions: on the death of a man, 1s. from each man to the representative of the deceased member; on the death of a wife or widow, 1s. from each of the married men, widowers, and widows, to her representative, with 4d. per annum for expenses.

No. 8. *The Young Tradesmen’s Society*, founded 28th January, 1825, rules certified 10th July, 1835,—admits any except soldiers, sailors, fishermen, miners, and bailiffs, of ages between 17 and 35. Contributions, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per week, the $\frac{1}{2}d.$ being for the surgeon, with 1s. on the death of a member, and 1s. from every married member on the death of a member’s wife. Distributions, 6s. per week for the first 3 months; 5s. for the next 3 months; and then 4s. until he has received back, at this last rate, as much as he has paid; afterwards 2s. 6d. per week: also 1s. from every member to the representatives of each deceased member, and 1s. from every married member to each member on the death of his wife.

No. 9. *The Philanthropic Society of Boot and Shoe Makers*, founded June 1826; Date of last rules, January, 1834,—admits all boot and shoe makers residing within Penzance, except apprentices. Age not above 35. Contributions and distributions the same as in the last, except that the weekly payment is 2d. instead of $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, and the last weekly allowance is 2s. instead of 2s. 6d.

No. 10. *The New Friendly Club*, enrolled 24th July, 1827,—admits any but soldiers, sailors, fishermen, and tinnors. Age not above 40. Contributions, 3s. per quarter, with 9d. for the surgeon, and 9d. for expenses; also 1s. at the death of a member. Distributions, 7s. per week until the member has received back all he has paid, and then 4s. till recovery or death.

No. 11. *The Penzance Philanthropic Society*, founded December, 1828, rules certified in August, 1837,—admits all persons residing in Penzance, except soldiers, sailors, fishermen, miners, and bailiffs. Ages from 17 to 35. Both the contributions and distributions are the same as in No. 8.

No. 12. *The Good Samaritan*, founded 2nd January, 1829, enrolled 4th January, 1833.—Limitation of members not stated. Ages 16 to 35. Contributions, 2d. per week and $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per week for the surgeon, with 6d. per annum for expenses, and 1s. on the death of a member;

but not to exceed 1s. per month each member. Distributions the same as in No. 2, except that on the death of a member 1s. from each member is given to the representative of the deceased.

No. 13. *The First Benevolent Female Society*, founded 6th January, 1829, rules certified 28th October, 1834,—admits any female living within three miles of Penzance. Age not above 40. Contributions, 1½d. per week, the ½d. being for the surgeon, with 3d. per annum for expenses, and 1s. on the death of a member. Distributions, 3s. 6d. per week for the first eight weeks, 2s. 6d. for the next eight weeks, and 1s. per week afterwards, but nothing for one month after child-birth; also 1s. from each member to the representative of a deceased member.

No. 14. *A Friendly Club*, enrolled 21st October, 1831,—admits any but soldiers, sailors, fishermen, and tinnerns. Age not above 40. Contributions, 3s. per quarter, with 9d. per quarter for the surgeon, and 3d. for expenses. Distributions the same as in No. 1, except that 15l. are given to the representatives of a deceased member.

No. 15. *Annuitant Society*, enrolled 11th April, 1834, pursuant to 3 Will. 4, c. 14, for granting Government Annuities, immediate or deferred, for life or years, not exceeding 20l. per annum; the whole of the money paid being returnable if the party do not live to the age at which the annuity is to become payable, or if he be unable to continue his monthly or annual instalments.

No. 16. *The Penwith Annuitant Society for the benefit of Widows and other female Relatives*, founded 27th January, 1837, enrolled 1838,—admits any persons, male or female, except soldiers, sailors, and working miners. Age not above 50. Contributions, 2l. per annum, payable half-yearly, if the member on admission be under 25 years of age; 2l. 10s. from 25 to 30; 3l. from 30 to 35; 3l. 10s. from 35 to 40; 4l. from 40 to 45; and 4l. 10s. from 45 to 50. Also at entrance 1l.; and, if the member be older than his nominee, he pays a certain additional sum on entering, regulated according to the disparity in their ages. Distributions, a sum not exceeding 40l. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the death of a member, to his nominee.

No. 17. *The Mount's Bay Friendly Society*, founded 17th October, 1837,—admits any except soldiers, sailors, miners, bailiffs, and such fishermen as are not employed in the Mount's Bay Drift or Sean Fishery. Ages, 18 to 35. Contributions, 3d. per week, including ½d. for the surgeon, and 6d. per annum for expenses; also 1s. on every death; also 1s. from each married man and from each widower, who had before received benefit at the death of his wife, on each death of a member's wife: but no member to pay more than 1s. per month. Distributions, 7s. per week for the first 3 months; then 5s. 6d. for the next 3 months; and 4s. 6d. for the 3 following; after which 3s. 6d. per week until the member has received back at this last rate as much as he has paid, when the allowance is reduced to 2s. 6d. per week. Also, in cases of death, the representatives of the deceased member receive 1s. from every member.

No. 18. *The One-and-All Accumulation Society*, founded 11th December, 1837, rules certified 12th February, 1838. Contributions, from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week for 7 years. The amount contributed by each member may be withdrawn by him in case of sickness or

poverty, and upon his death it is paid to his representative. The interest and profits are to be divided among the members every $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, and at the end of every 7 years each member receives back all his deposits.

No. 19. *The Male Tee-total Club*, founded 15th June, 1838; rules certified November, 1838,—admits any persons within 10 miles of Penzance who are members of the Total Abstinence Society. No limit as to ages. Contributions, 1*d.* per week, and 6*d.* on every death. Distributions, 7*s.* per week as long as the funds are sufficient; also 6*d.* from each member to the representatives of a deceased member.

No. 20. *The Female Tee-total Club*, founded November, 1838.—The regulations and payments are the same as in the preceding, except that the members do not receive any payment during the four weeks of their accouchement.

Savings' Bank.—There is a savings' bank in Penzance, which was established in the year 1818; but Mr. Edmonds was unable to obtain any information as to the state of its funds, or the number and class of the depositors, owing to the labour which the preparation of such returns would impose upon the secretary.*

Charitable Institutions.—There are five charitable institutions within the district, of which the following is an account:—

No. 1. *The Penzance Public Dispensary and Humane Society* was established in 1809, “to afford medical and surgical assistance to those who are not able to procure it; to rescue the poor from small-pox by encouraging vaccination; to endeavour to effect the recovery of persons in cases of suspended respiration; and to impart necessaries and comforts as far as the funds will admit. This charity does not extend its advantages to domestic servants, to parish paupers, nor to those who by Benefit Societies or in any other way are provided with medical or

* The following particulars, which will supply part of the deficiency, have been obtained through the kindness of Mr. Tidd Pratt. The change during the two years in the relative amount of deposits by Charitable Institutions and Friendly Societies is worthy of notice.—ED.

Account of the number of Depositors and the Sum Deposited (including Interest) in the Savings' Bank of Penzance, classed according to the Amount of the Deposits, in each of the years ended 20th November, 1837, and 1838.

Class of Depositors.	1837.				1838.			
	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.			No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.		
		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Not exceeding 20 <i>l.</i> . .	474	4,244	3	3	492	4,420	16	0
From 20 <i>l.</i> to 50 <i>l.</i> . .	520	15,662	13	4	529	15,967	6	0
„ 50 „ 100 . .	255	17,029	18	10	270	18,610	0	9
„ 100 „ 150 . .	76	8,925	17	9	73	8,587	10	0
„ 150 „ 200 . .	28	4,698	19	5	34	5,650	4	5
Exceeding 200 . .	13	2,710	9	9	13	2,669	15	8
Total of Individuals . .	1,366	53,272	2	4	1,411	55,905	12	10
Charitable Institutions . .	9	2,397	6	7	7	463	15	10
Friendly Societies . .	8	352	1	11	13	3,208	14	4
Total . . .	..	56,021	10	10	..	59,578	3	0

surgical aid." The number of its annual contributors in the year ended April, 1838, was 95. The amount of its receipts in the same year was 143*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, and its disbursements were 188*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* The number of patients relieved was 941, of whom 739 were medical and 202 surgical cases, besides 77 children vaccinated. The average cost of each patient in the same year was 4*s.* 2½*d.* The highest cost in any year since 1818 was 5*s.* 8*d.*, and the lowest 3*s.* 2½*d.* The number of patients had increased from 478 in 1818 to 941 in 1837. The Report of this institution for the year 1836-7* contains some useful tables with regard to the population and mortality of the county and of the western division of Penwith.

No. 2. *The Humane Society* was established in 1810, for visiting the sick and afflicted of all denominations at their own habitations. It is supported by monthly subscriptions, the annual amount of which, received from 42 subscribers, in 1837, was 18*l.* 8*s.*, which was distributed in money during the same year among 170 persons.

No. 3. *The Indigent Sick Society* was established about the year 1823 for the same purposes as the last. The only difference is that this is supported by females, while the other is entirely supported by males. The subscriptions, amounting in number to 60 or 70, are quarterly, monthly, and weekly. The total amount contributed in 1837 was 19*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, and the number of persons relieved was 419.

4. *The Penzance Dorcas Society* was established about 1823, for the purpose of "uniting Christian instruction with temporal relief to the most necessitous poor of all denominations, which relief should chiefly consist in the distribution of plain and necessary articles of clothing." It is supported by contributions, the amount of which in 1837 was 21*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, received from 73 individuals. In the same year the number of persons relieved was 109, and the number of garments distributed was 111.

5. *The Mount's Bay Ladies' Dorcas Charity* was founded in February, 1827, and it extends its benefits to all the neighbouring parishes. Its object is "to encourage industry and providence among the poor, and to enable them to obtain good clothing at a cheaper rate than in any other manner." It is supported by annual subscriptions. "The garments are cut out by the ladies, and the work is given to poor old respectable women, who are paid for it." These garments are sold at half-price to the poor. In 1837 the number sold was 769, and the number of purchasers was 402.

Education.—According to the census of 1831, the population of the town and parish were respectively,—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males above 20.*	Males under 20.
Penzance . .	2,845	3,718	6,563	1,450	1,395
Madron . . .	978	1,080	2,058	492	486
Total . .	3,823	4,798	8,621	1,942	1,881

* Appended to Mr. Edmonds' Returns.

It appears from a personal enquiry made by Mr. Edmonds in the months of May and June, 1838, that there were in the town of Penzance, 50 daily schools, containing 1,532 scholars, of whom 801 were boys and 731 girls. In Madron there were 7 daily schools, with 283 scholars, of whom 121 were boys and 162 girls. Total, 57 daily schools, with 1,815 scholars, viz., 922 boys and 893 girls.

The Sunday schools, exclusive of three daily schools, in which the scholars attend likewise upon the Sunday, were in Penzance 6, and in Madron 2; the number of children in them, who attended no daily school, were, in Penzance 145, and in Madron 62, viz., in both, 120 boys and 87 girls; total, 207 Sunday scholars, who went to no daily schools. Hence the total number of children receiving education in the town and parish was 2,022, of whom 1,042 were boys and 980 girls.*

The average attendance of the daily scholars appears to be greater among the boys than among the girls. The exact proportion cannot be given; but the probable daily attendance on an average throughout the year appears to be, among the boys four-fifths, 736 boys, and among the girls three-fourths, 670 girls; in all 1,406.

The classification of the schools recommended in the Society's Queries has not been adopted, as it was considered impracticable; for the reason that the dame-schools could not be distinguished from the common daily schools, nor the latter from the boarding and day schools, inasmuch as children of all ages from 3 to 16 years are generally found in each school.† There is no school exclusively for boarders, but there are three in which some of the scholars are boarded. Two of these are for boys, containing each from 60 to 70 scholars. The Latin and French languages are taught in them: the master of one, being a member of the Established Church, takes his boarders to church, and teaches them from the church catechism; while the master of the other, being a Wesleyan, takes his boarders to the Wesleyan chapel, and instructs them from the Wesleyan catechisms. The third is a ladies' boarding and day school, in which the boarders are brought up in connection with the Established Church. There has been no infant school in this district for some years; but there was one in Penzance several years ago.

* The following estimate, although avowedly vague, will serve as the basis of an approximation to the extent of education among the male population of the district. The proportion of males to females in 1831 was as 100 to 125, and of males under 20 to males above that age, as 100 to 103. It is believed that the population has increased about 2,000 since that year. If the sexes and ages of this number remain in the same proportions, there will be 886 males, of whom 435 are under 20 years of age, to be added, in order to shew the male population of 1838; which will therefore amount to 4,709 persons, of whom 2,316 are under 20 years of age. According to the census of 1821, in which alone the ages of the population are distinguished, the proportion which boys in Cornwall between 5 and 15 bore to those between birth and 20 was 41 per cent., and between birth and 5 years, 30 per cent.; hence, supposing the proportions in this district to be the same, the number of boys between 5 and 15, in 1838, in Penzance and Madron, would be 950; and between birth and 5 years of age, 694. The same calculation cannot well be applied to the females, as the excess of that sex in the town arises in a great measure from the number of female servants, who of course, whatever their age, are unable to attend school.—*Ed.*

† The distinction adopted by the Statistical Societies of Manchester and London with regard to dame-schools, viz., to consider as belonging to that class the schools in which nothing but reading and a little sewing are taught, was not defined in the Society's Queries.—*Ed.*

Four of the daily schools are endowed, or otherwise privileged. The following is an account of each :—

No. 1. *The Classical School at Penzance*, where the number of boys in June, 1838, was 15; the master, who must be a clergyman, receives 50*l.* per annum from the corporation of the borough; he also receives the interest of 100*l.* stock, 3½ per cents., from the executors of Sir Humphry Davy, on condition of his giving the boys a holiday on Sir Humphry's birthday, the 17th of December.* The corporation has also provided a school-room and play-ground.

No. 2. *The Endowed School at Madron Church Town*. This school, the present master of which is the clerk of the parish of Madron, contains 60 children, of whom 45 are boys and 15 are girls. The present total revenue, independently of the school-room, and the house and garden occupied by the master, is 106*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum, derived from houses and lands within two miles of the school. It was founded in 1704, by George Daniel, Gent., and endowed by him for the education of 60 poor children, either boys or girls, belonging to Penzance, Madron, or Morvah, the latter being a parish connected with Madron: all the children are educated and furnished with books, &c. without any payment.

No. 3. *The National School at Penzance*, which was established in 1833, and is supported chiefly by voluntary annual subscriptions, but partly by the weekly payments of the children, of whom the greater number pay 1*d.* a week, while a few in the highest classes pay 2*d.* It contained in May, 1838, 375 scholars, of whom 225 were boys and 150 were girls. A lending-library of about 1000 volumes is attached to this school.

No. 4. *The Free School at Chyandour*, in Madron, which is supported by the Bolitho family. The children pay 1*d.* per week. It contained in May, 1838, 60 girls and 6 boys.

At nearly all the schools the entire scriptures are read, and no school appears to be confined to any catechisms, or books recommended by persons of any particular religious opinion, except the National School, the Endowed School at Madron Church Town, and the Free School at Chyandour; at all of which the books of the National Society, and others of a similar character, are used, and the scholars in which attend the Established Church on Sundays. Sometimes the cheap spelling and reading books of the Sunday-school Union are met with in the inferior schools. The subjects of instruction are principally reading, grammar, writing, and arithmetic, mathematics, history, ancient and modern, geography, and the French, Latin, and Greek languages. The system of teaching, except in the National School, and the Endowed School at Madron Church Town, where the "National" method is used, is generally the old system, without monitors, and without interrogation; but in the principal schools extemporaneous interrogation is practised.

The following particulars of the Sunday schools in this district were furnished partly by the ministers and partly by the secretaries of the different schools. They are all under the superintendence of the respective religious denominations by which they are designated. This enumeration does not include the National School at Penzance, the

* This bequest, as well as the circumstances of this school, and of the endowed school at Madron, are noticed in Mr. Whishaw's Account of the Endowed Charities in Cornwall. *Journal*, Vol. I. p. 151.

Endowed School at Madron, and the Free School at Chyandour, in which three daily schools the scholars are required to attend upon Sundays also. The number of children in these three schools, as stated in the preceding page, amounts to 501.

Table of Sunday Schools in Penzance and Madron.

Designation.	Date of Establishment.	Total Number of Scholars. in June, 1838.			Number of Scholars who do not attend any Daily School.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In Penzance.							
Wesleyan, in Jennings'-st.	1816	68	75	143	41	37	78
Wesleyan, in St. Clare-st.	1831	50	70	120	10	5	15
Independents, or Congre- gational Dissenters }	1820	30	30	60	10	10	20
Jordan Baptist	1824	45	21	66	24	..	24
Primitive Methodist	1833	15	17	32	1	4	5
Baptist	1836	14	26	40	2	1	3
Total	..	222	239	461	88	57	145
In Madron.							
Wesleyan, in Madron } Church Town }	1819	37	55	92	19	20	39
Wesleyan, in Tregavara .	1825	16	18	34	13	10	23
Total in Penzance and } Madron }	..	275	312	587	120	87	207

With reference to the portion of the adult population which is able to read and write, the following information, which is worthy of notice, as pointing out a simple and easily available test of the extent of instruction in any part of the country, is of much interest. It appeared that the marriage-registers, in which the parties who are married, both male and female, are obliged to write their names, or subscribe their marks, would afford a means of shewing, not only the proportion of adults able to write at the present time, but the comparative progress of instruction in writing among the same class at more distant periods, distinguishing the sexes. Accordingly three periods have been selected.

The first period embraces the 6 years ending with December, 1837, during which time 517 marriages were entered. The number of signatures therefore was double that number, or 1,034, out of which 648 were names and 386 were marks. As the average age of marriage in this district, as before shewn at p. 204, is about 25 years, and the mean of the above observation of six years is the end of the year 1834, it follows that in the year 1834, among the population of the age of 25, the proportion of persons who could write* was 648 out of 1,034, or 62·6 per cent.

But the proportion of the men who could write greatly exceeded that of the women; for out of the 386 marks 136 were by men and 250 by women. Hence the proportion of men who could write was raised to 73·6, and that of females reduced to 51·6, the average being 62·6.

* This seems to require some limitation: it should properly be "write their names."—[See note at p. 228.]—Ed.

The second period refers to the five years ending with 1804, and exhibits therefore the proportion of the population of the age of 25 who could write in 1802, which is the mean of the observation. During this period there were 215 marriages entered; consequently, the number of signatures was 430, out of which 184 were marks and 246 were names. Hence the proportion of persons who could write in 1802 was 57·3 per cent., which is 5·3 per cent. less than the proportion in 1834; manifesting thus some progress in the diffusion of writing during the 32 years which elapsed between 1802 and 1834.

But this progress was principally among the females; for, out of the 184 marks, 62 were by men, and 122 by women; hence the proportion of men who could write was 71·2 per cent., or 2·4 per cent. less than in 1834, while among the females the proportion was 43·3, or 8·3 less than in 1834.

The third period of observation extends over the eight years commencing with 1754 (old style), when the printed marriage-register was first used, and the parties were first required to subscribe the entries, and ending with 1761. During these eight years the number of marriages entered was 194, and of signatures 388. Of these, 178 were marks and 210 names. The proportion of the latter being 54·2 per cent., which is about 3 per cent. less than in 1802, and about 8 per cent. less than in 1834.

The improvement, in this period also, was chiefly among the females; for, of the 178 marks, 57 were by men, and 121 by women. Consequently, the proportion of men who could write was 70·7, or only 0·5 per cent. less than in 1802, while the proportion of females was 37·7 per cent., or 5·6 per cent. less than in 1802.

The following are the results of the above three observations, from a comparison of which the gradual progress of instruction will be easily perceived. The proportionate number of persons about 25 years of age, who could write, were, in each of the under-mentioned years, as follows:—

	No. in each Year.			Per-Centage Increase.		
	1758.	1802.	1834.	From 1758 to 1802.	From 1802 to 1834.	From 1758 to 1834.
Men .	70·7	71·2	73·6	0·5	2·4	2·9
Women	37·7	43·3	51·6	5·6	8·3	13·9
Both .	54·2	57·3	62·6	3·1	5·3	8·4

If the mean of the progress (5·3 per cent.) made between 1802 and 1834 be deducted from the proportion (62·6) of persons who could write in 1834, the remainder, or 60 per cent., will probably be about the proportion of those who can read and write among the entire adult population of the district at the present time.

Before passing to the non-adult population it may not be useless to notice the following further information:—

	From 1754 to 1761.	From 1800 to 1804.	From 1832 to 1837.
Marriages in which—			
Neither of the parties could write	44	49	108
Only one ,,	90	86	170
Both ,,	60	80	239
Total number of Marriages	194	215	517

With regard to the non-adult part of the population, data are not so easily obtained; and the following information must be admitted to be limited and imperfect. As the facts refer to a school of boys and girls of the average age of 10 years, the results must be considered applicable solely to the population of that age. It must be borne in mind that children under 6 years of age are not taken into account, as they are too young to be able to read and write. It was found that in one of the Sunday schools, selected on account of the children being generally considered to be among the least instructed of the Sunday scholars in the town, and to afford therefore an average specimen of all the children in the district, including those who do not go to any school, the following number of children could write:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Total number of children	50	60	110
Number under 6, too young to write	8	4	12
Number who were old enough to write	42	56	98
Number who were able to write	36	22	58
Number who were unable to write	6	34*	40

Upon the assumption that this school is a fair average, if the 12 children who are too young to write be deducted from the total number, the remaining 98 will represent the population at the age of 10 years, and, of these, 58, equal to 59·1 per cent., can write. But the proportion is twice as great among the boys as among the girls, being 85·7 among the former, and only 39·2 among the latter.

Thus the same result, within a fraction, has been unexpectedly arrived at with respect both to adults and non-adults; viz., that about 60 per cent. is the proportion of those who can read and write in 1838, among all the population of this district above 6 years of age.† But while the proportion is thus the same among the adults and non-adults, and indicates no progress in the entire population, it appears that of late the proportion of instruction, at least in writing, is greatly increasing among the male population, and greatly decreasing among the females; which is the reverse of what might be expected, from the before-mentioned results of the examination of the marriage-registers at different periods.

With respect to the proportion of the population which can only read no satisfactory information can be obtained; but the general opinion is that, if 60 per cent. can read and write, about 20 per cent. can read only, and 20 per cent. can neither read nor write.

* But these 34 girls can all read.

† As it appears improbable that education has remained stationary during the last twenty years, (which it must have done in order to produce these results,) notwithstanding the rapid progress of extension and improvement in Penzance, and the general impetus which has been given during that period to education throughout the kingdom, there is reason to suspect some hidden cause of imperfection in the comparison; and the following suggests itself as the most probable. The return from the school exhibits the number of children who, being under a regular course of instruction, have not been taught to write until they have acquired some proficiency in reading. On the other hand, amongst adults, there is reason to believe that many are able to sign their names, in a sufficiently legible manner, who have never learned to read; and a far greater number, who have never advanced beyond spelling or reading in the most imperfect manner.—Ed.

Libraries and Public Institutions.—There are four libraries in the district. The principal, which is the “Penzance Public Library,” was established in 1818, and is supported by annual subscriptions. The number of volumes in it at the end of 1837 was 4,550. The books are allowed to circulate. The average amount of income annually applied to the purchase of books is about 50*l*. The total income in 1835, according to the last report printed, was 139*l*. 7*s*. 8*d*. The other three are circulating libraries, supported partly by periodical subscriptions, and partly by payments according to the time that the readers detain the books. Two of these libraries consist principally of novels, and amount to about 1,500 volumes, of which about 250 are constantly in circulation; the third consists of about 500 volumes of various kinds of literature, but, as it was only established in November, 1838, nothing can be said respecting the extent of its circulation. The national school also has a library of about 1000 volumes, and there are six or eight book-clubs, which sell their books as soon as they have read them. Many religious books and tracts are also circulated by the different religious denominations in the district.

One of the chief scientific societies in Cornwall is established in Penzance. The “Royal Geological Society of Cornwall” was founded in 1814, and the number of its ordinary members in 1838 was 119. It possesses a very valuable collection of minerals in its museum, and its Transactions have obtained a high reputation throughout the kingdom. Its president is Davies Gilbert, Esq., V.P.R.S., and it ranks among its members and correspondents some of the most eminent geologists and miners in the kingdom.

The “Penzance Institution for promoting Useful Knowledge” was established in 1831, for the purpose of holding weekly lectures followed by discussions. These continued until April, 1838. At present the operations of this institution are suspended, owing to the want of a sufficient number of lecturers to maintain a continued succession of lectures. The number of members in April, 1838, was 40. “The Mechanics’ Institution” in Penzance, at which weekly lectures followed by discussions were also given, ceased to exist a year or two prior to the suspension of the last-mentioned institution. At present, therefore, there are no periodical lectures or discussions in this district.

There are two News-rooms. The “Gentlemen’s News-room” was established in 1799, and possessed in 1838 50 annual members, the limited number, and 10 monthly members. The “Commercial News-room” was established in 1826, and possessed in 1838 40 annual members.

Religious Institutions.—The following information will convey as good an account as can be furnished, of the number of persons belonging to each religious persuasion in the district, and of the accommodation which has been provided by each for public worship. The particulars have been chiefly obtained from the ministers of the several denominations.

There are two places of worship belonging to the Established Church in the district; the parish-church of Madron, conveniently situated in the parish, nearly three miles from the northern extremity, and about one mile and a half from the southern extremity; and the chapel of ease in Penzance. In the former the number of sittings, from a single

calculation upon inspection, is about 800; most of them are appropriated and none paid for—the free or unappropriated sittings are supposed to be about 150. The chapel in Penzance is a new building erected on the site of the old chapel, and was opened on the 15th November, 1835. The former chapel contained only 715 sittings; the present contains (as recorded on a board in the chapel) 2,047 sittings, of which 1,110 are free, including 202 sittings for adults and children on flaps and forms in the aisles and gallery. The funds for its erection were furnished principally by the corporation of Penzance and private individuals, and partly by the Church Building Society. The total income derivable from the pew-rents cannot be stated, as the rates are not yet settled, but the usual rate for each sitting is about 10s. per annum. There are four clergymen of the Established Church officiating and resident in the district, viz., the vicar of Madron and his curate, and the perpetual curate of Penzance chapelry, and his assistant curate, who has a salary from the Pastoral Aid Society.

The following table affords similar particulars relating to the other places of worship in the district, together with further information respecting those of the Established Church. In the denominations and other descriptions of the several religious persuasions, the words of the respective members who gave the information have been adopted, and the order in which they are placed is according to the different periods of their establishment in Penzance.—[See pages 232-33.]

With respect to the appointment of ministers in the chapels not belonging to the Established Church, they are chosen by the members assembling in the chapel, among the Independents and both the Baptist congregations. In all the Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Bible Christians' chapels they are elected by annual conferences of the respective bodies held in various parts of England; in the Jews' Synagogue, by the High Priest, who resides in London; and, in the Holy Catholic Apostolic Church, the ministers, "after being called by God's Holy Spirit through the Prophets, are set in their places by the Apostles."

The ministers are supported in the Independent and Jordan Baptist Chapels, and in the Jews' Synagogue, by the pew-rents and voluntary contributions; in the Baptist Chapel by the pew-rents alone; in the five chapels of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, by the members in the Penzance circuit, the stipend varying according to the circumstances of the ministers; in the two congregations of the Primitive Methodist Connection, by the members in the St. Ives' circuit, the stipend being 16*l.* to an unmarried minister, and 36*l.* 8*s.* to one who is married, with house-rent and furniture; in the Wesleyan Association, by the General Association, of which the body in Penzance is a part, the annual stipend being 60*l.* to an unmarried, and 90*l.* to a married minister; in the congregation of Bible Christians, by the members of the Penzance circuit, the stipend being, in addition to a house and furniture, 12*l.* 12*s.* to an unmarried minister, and 30*l.* to one who is married, with an additional sum for each child.

The church-rate collected in Madron in each of the ten years ending with 1837 has been 66*l.*; the amount not having varied during that period. No chapel-rate for the chapelry of Penzance has been made since the year 1832; so that a debt of 500*l.*, due from the chapelry or

town of Penzance to the chapel-warden, &c., is still left unpaid. The only three rates which have been made during the last ten years were, in 1828, for 289*l.* 15*s.*; in 1830, for 191*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; and in 1832 for 287*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

There are several societies for religious purposes established in this district, the objects of which will be sufficiently shewn by their names. The number of members belonging to each cannot be stated, as it is difficult to determine what constitutes membership. The following 12 metropolitan societies have each a "Penzance Branch," with a secretary or other officer appointed to it: viz., the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Church Missionary Society, the Pastoral Aid, Prayer Book and Homily, Bible, Religious Tract, London Missionary, Wesleyan Missionary, Juvenile Wesleyan Missionary Societies, the Baptist Mission, and the Wesleyan Association Missionary Society for the promulgation of the Gospel at home and abroad. The three following are of a more local character, viz., the District Visiting Society for the spiritual and temporal relief of the poor, by which the offerings at the Sacrament in the Chapel of Ease are distributed; the Penzance Ladies' Bible Association; and the Wesleyan Religious Tract Society.

In the foregoing account of the town of Penzance, and the parish in which it is situated, Mr. Edmonds has not given any speculative opinion upon the social condition of the inhabitants. In the Queries put forth by the Statistical Society of London, the eliciting of such an opinion was studiously avoided; but the facts which the framers of those Queries sought to collect, and which Mr. Edmonds, with so much industry and ingenuity, has succeeded in collecting, convey a sufficient representation of the state of the district to enable any reader to form his own opinion upon the subject. As this account will probably attract some notice in the district, and other persons may possess further information relating to the Statistics of the town or neighbourhood, it may be well here to state that the Council of the Statistical Society of London will be glad to receive a copy of it, and if found of sufficient extent and importance, it will be published at some future time as an appendix to the above.

A complete Statistical account of the whole of the west division of the Penwith hundred (one of the extremities of England, and a tract of country altogether peculiar) would be very interesting; especially as there might now be added to it the accurate information obtained by Mr. De la Beche's geological survey. Perhaps the perusal of the preceding pages may suggest such an undertaking to persons residing in the district, or a Statistical Society for that purpose might be formed at Penzance, a place full of intelligence and possessing no ordinary degree of science. Falmouth, where there are already a Royal Polytechnic Society, and excellent agents for such a task, might follow the example; Truro and other towns might take up the scheme; and if Plymouth, &c., pursued it, a series of Statistical Societies might, ere long, be established, first embracing the sphere of De la Beche's recently published researches on the geology of Cornwall, Devon, and part of Somerset, and gradually extending throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Places of Public Worship.

PLACES OF WORSHIP and DENOMINATION.	Date of Erection.	Number of Sittings.	Minister Resident, or not.	Number of Services.		Average Congregations.				Communicants.		Members of the Congregation.
				On Sunday.	Week- days.	On Sundays— a. Forenoon. b. Afternoon. c. Evening. d. Prayer- Meeting.	On Week- days— a. Sermons. b. Prayer- Meetings.	Usual Proportion of Males to Females.	Average No.	Usual Proportion of Males to Females.		
IN PENZANCE.												
1. Church of England (Chapel of Ease). . .	..	2047	Yes.	2	2*	a. 750 b. 850† c.	a. 130 b. 30	M. F. 3 to 5	M. F. 3 to 5	90		
2. Independents, or Congregational Dis- senter (Chapel). . .	1707; re-built, 1807.	450	Yes.	3	3	a. 300 b. 300 c. 45 d.	a. 100 b. 35	10 to 11	Excess of F.	30	45	Excess of F. M. F.
3. Wesleyan Methodist Society (Chapel, in Chapel Street).	1813	1350	No Itinerant.	4	3	a. 900 b. 1000 c. 50 d. 100	a. 300 b. 100	4 to 5	4 to 5	300	500	4 to 5
4. Wesleyan Methodist Society (Chapel, in St. Clare Street).	1833	450	Ditto.	2	1	a. 300 b. 20 c.	a. 50	Ditto.	Included in above.			
5. Baptist Church (Chapel)	1836†	400	Yes.	4	3	a. 200 b. 300 c. 55 d.	a. 45 b. 25	Excess of F.	Majority F.	35	38	Majority F.
6. Society of Friends (Chapel)	1803	150	No Ministers†	2	1	a. 20 b. 20 c.	15	Equal.	No Communion.	No	19	including Children
7. Jews (Synagogue)	1807	50	Yes.	3	2‡	a, b, c. 25	Seldom 10	2 to 1	No Communion.	No	14	Men excluding Women & Children.
8. Primitive Methodist Connexion (School- Room, in North Street).	¶	90	No Itinerant.	3	1	a. 100 b. 110 c. 30 d.	a. 30 b. 20	Excess of M. on Sunday, Excess of F. on Week-days.	Majority F.	25	35	Equal.

9. Jordan Baptist Church (Chapel) . . .	1789**	900	Yes.	3	2	a. 250 c. 500 d. 30	a. 60 b. 30	Excess of M.	80	Majority M.	100	Majority M.
10. Holy Catholic Apostolic Church (School-Room, in Alverton Street).	..	80	Yes.	4	12	6 A.M. 6 10 40 2 P.M. 16 5 ,,	7	Excess of F. on Sunday, Excess of M. on Week-days.	20	Majority F.	26	10 to 16
11. Wesleyan Association (Chapel) . . .	50 to 60 years ago.	600	No Itinerant.	4	3	a. 150 c. 300 d. 20	a. 150 b. 25	Excess of F.	20	Majority F.	40	Majority F.
IN MADRON.												
12. Church of England (Parish Church).	..	About 800	Yes.	2	..	a. 150 b. 30 c. 30 d. 30 and Sunday Scholars.	..	a. equal. b. excess of F.	30	Majority F.		
13. Wesleyan Methodists (Chapel, at Bosulow).	1797	150	No Itinerant.	2	1	c. 100 d. 60	a. 60	Equal.	..	Equal.	34	Equal.
14. Wesleyan Methodists (Chapel, at Madron Church Town).	1800	250	Ditto.	2	2	c. 150 d. 10	a. 50	4 to 5½	Communion at Penzance.		50	5 to 4
15. Wesleyan Methodists (Chapel, at Tregavara).	1815	90	Ditto.	1	1	c. 35	a. 30 b. 6	5 to 4	Ditto.		15	8 to 7
16. Primitive Methodist Connexion (School-Room, at Chyanout).	..	90	Ditto.	2	1	b. 90 c. 90	a. 50	Excess of M. on Sunday, Excess of F. on Week-days.	No Communion.		7	2 to 5
17. Bible Christians (Chapel, at Polmenack).	1822	120	Ditto.	2	2	c. 60 d. 20	a. 40 b. 20	Majority F.	18	Majority F.	31	9 to 22

* Besides 6 cottage-lectures in other places in Penzance.

† Exclusive of children.

‡ From 1802 until lately this congregation used to meet in the Jordan Baptist Chapel.

§ The Society of Friends has no regular ministers, nor do they administer the Lord's Supper.

|| If 10 persons be present, but this number seldom attends.

¶ Thus congregation has given up their former chapel to the Wesleyan Association.

** This called in contradistinction from the original Baptist Society in this place; the "Jordan Chapel" being their place of worship.